

LEADING ARTICLES—August 12, 1921

THE SAME OLD CREW  
THE OIL WORKERS  
THE RAILROADS  
THE AMERICAN PLAN  
CONVENTION CALL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CALL

# THE LABOR CLARION

## IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

### THE LABOR CLARION, LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP

#### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 3:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2233 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 2546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and B. H. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fun Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Conlanian, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921

No. 28



## The Same Old Crew



During these stirring days for the labor movement San Francisco is being treated to another vaudeville show staged by the same crowd that has right along been endeavoring to use the movement for purposes outside its field. Last Sunday this crew of malcontents put on a performance in the Building Trades Temple at which the bona fide labor movement and its officers were condemned and criticized, flayed and tanned to a frazzle by as motley a crew of incompetents as ever assembled in this city for any purpose whatever. A reading of the names of the leaders in that meeting will show that they are the same individuals who have for several years past attached themselves to every move inaugurated of whatever character to destroy the efficacy of the trade union movement. They organized the International Workers' Defense League for the purpose of having it ultimately succeed the Labor Council as the central body for the organized workers, and the institution, after a career filled with calumny, ridicule and vituperation of the organized workers generally, went down to ignominious failure. A little later they took possession of a co-operative concern and collected in the neighborhood of \$20,000 from the workers and invested it in grocery stores which furnished jobs for the faithful, the money being lost and the stores plunged into bankruptcy. Then the world-savers launched the Farmer-Labor party which furnished some publicity for the crowd as well as giving them a chance to get some of the hot air out of their lungs, when it, too, went to the cemetery of failure. A number of other schemes of lesser importance have been launched from time to time by this same crew and all for the same purpose and all have shared the same fate-failure.

Now they are engaged in launching another organization which they announce is to take the place of the present central labor bodies of the Bay region. The usual amount of noise is being made, and as a consequence persons who are not thoroughly familiar with the tactics of this crew or with the stability of the bona fide labor movement are becoming to some extent excited over the situation and the enemies of the organized workers are chuckling with glee over what they believe to be a split in the movement that will materially weaken it and enable them to trample it under foot. On the part of the great mass of the organized workers, however, there is no indication of excitement or alarm. They simply smile and go about their business unconcerned with what the screeching crowd of incompetents say or do. The workers are unconcerned because they know who those back of the move are and what their records are. They know that this crew of howlers has never yet touched anything without poisoning it. They know that the instigators of this latest move are incapable of making a success of anything and that they are now engaged in their usual pastime of blowing bubbles that flare up and float about in the air with a variety of colors for a little while and then blow up and pass from sight.

The new organization, under the guidance of this crew of incompetents, will, of course, go the usual route and be wiped out by the process of evaporation. Men who are incapable of suc-

cessfully operating a peanut stand certainly cannot carry on a successful organization of labor.

San Francisco union men know the crowd and its capabilities and are not in the slightest degree alarmed about the situation. As Josh Billings said, it is no disgrace to be cheated once, but to fall for the bunkum a second time is inexcusable, and trade unionists are usually guided by that observation. They cannot be so easily taken in as the world-savers anticipate and the move is foredoomed to failure.

### EXTENSION COURSE.

Courses in Spanish, Italian, French and Japanese are to be started in San Francisco by the Extension Division of the University of California, during the week beginning Monday, August 15th. During the same week there will also be classes opened in electricity, auto shop work for men, machine shop work and auditing, according to the announcement from the San Francisco office, 140 Kearny street, where registrations are being received for University extension classes.

The language classes meet as follows:

Spanish, elementary and intermediate, at 1337 Sutter street, Monday, August 15th, at 7 and 8 o'clock, respectively. The classes meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings. On Friday evening, August 19th, at 7 p. m., a class in Commercial Spanish will be started by T. S. Romero, the instructor.

French, elementary and intermediate classes, Abbe Henri Langlard, instructor, will begin Wednesday evening, August 17th, at 7 and 8 o'clock, respectively. These courses will be held at 1337 Sutter street. An advanced course in French will begin Friday evening, August 19th, at 7 p. m.

Italian—U. P. Maggetti, instructor, elementary on Monday evening at 7; intermediate, Thursday evening at 7, at 1337 Sutter street.

Japanese, elementary at 6:30 and intermediate at 7:30 p. m., Thursday evening, August 18th, at 1337 Sutter street.

The classes in electricity meet Tuesday evening, August 16th, at 7:15 and 8:20, in the San Francisco Polytechnic High School. A. L. Jordan is the instructor. The classes are in both direct current and alternating current electricity.

A class in auditing, Judson Krueger, instructor, meets at 1337 Sutter street, Friday, August 19th, at 7:30 p. m.

The machine shop course, open to mechanics of all stages of proficiency, starts Monday evening, August 15th, 7 p. m., at the Polytechnic High School.

The auto shop class for men meets Tuesday evening, August 16th, 7 p. m., at Cogswell Auto School, Twenty-sixth and Folsom streets.

Wall street brokers do not share the glee of editorial writers and railroad publicity agents that the \$500,000,000 the government will pay the roads will be used to buy equipment and therefore stabilize business. The brokers point to the announcement by two transcontinental lines that instead of buying equipment they will pay their debts and hold on to the balance for working capital.

This means that when these railroads get hold of the money they will use it for the benefit of "insiders."

### TWO INDUSTRIES.

The San Francisco baking industry is now turning out \$8,500,000 worth of bakery products per year, and the business is rapidly expanding, according to a report made for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by William M. Foley, secretary of the California Bakers' Association.

"There are in the neighborhood of 280 bakers of all types in San Francisco," states Secretary Foley. "Six of the largest plants are the most modern to be found in the country. The most recently erected of these is the largest in the United States, and is the last word in plant equipment in the baking industry. The six largest plants represent an investment in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. They turn out about fifty per cent of the bread in San Francisco, where the daily output is a trifle over 300,000 loaves.

"The value of bread and other bakery products in San Francisco aggregates \$8,500,000 annually. For the United States bread and bakery products reached the enormous sum of \$1,406,145,000 in 1919, the last year for which complete national statistics are available. This represents an increase of 186 per cent in value over bakery products for the five-year period since 1914.

"Eighty per cent of all bread consumed in San Francisco is now made in the commercial bakeries against an average of fifty-five per cent for the rest of the United States.

"The variety of bread and other bakery products in San Francisco is also greater than almost every other city in the country because of its cosmopolitan population. There is hardly a known type of bread, pastry or tidbit evolved by bakers in overseas countries that cannot be found in San Francisco.

"For quality bread San Francisco stands unrivaled in the United States, the large amount of bread eaten and the discriminating tastes of the consuming public being directly responsible for this."

"Dairy products in California in 1920," says Mr. Robson, "including butter, cheese, market milk, evaporated whole milk, ice-cream, cream, powdered skim and milk sugar, were valued at \$95,152,000. Other by-products were valued at \$4,000,000, bringing the total value of dairying products up to \$99,152,000.

"There are some 25,000 dairies in California, and 550,000 milk cows, of which 475,000 are on the dairies north of the Tehachapi.

"Dairymen are large consumers as well as producers, purchasing annually in California \$75,000,000 in food and clothing, and \$25,000,000 in machinery, supplies, lumber, fuel power and other items. The average investment of the individual dairyman in California is \$10,000.

"National statistics show that \$5,000,000,000 is invested in dairying in the United States, that the industry furnishes employment to and sustains 6,000,000 persons, and that as consumers the dairymen buy annually \$2,500,000,000 worth of goods.

"It has been pointed out that the money invested in dairying throughout the country is nearly five times as large as the money invested by the United States Steel Corporation.

"An industry of these proportions is an industry whose prosperity and constructive development vitally affect the nation at large."

**THE OIL WORKERS.**

Last Friday night Walter Yarrow, representative of the California Oil Workers' Union, addressed the Labor Council and said that indications now are that more than 15,000 of these workers will strike on September 1. He said:

"The issue upon which the Oil Workers will cease work is not on the question of wages but is because the Oil Operators have refused the request of the government to enter conference and have openly expressed a determination to destroy the splendid machinery put into operation by the government for handling relations between employers and employed in the California oil industry."

"They have publicly stated that they will no longer recognize the representatives of the government or the representatives of the workers but will, instead, arbitrarily dictate conditions to suit themselves, the first visible evidence of this being an announced wage slash of \$1 a day for every classification."

"The agreement has been in effect for the past four years and, until now, has been renewed by conference each year at the request of the government."

"Its success was such as to cause the Department of Labor to believe that it was a solution that could be applied to other large or basic industries."

"The Oil Workers of California bitterly resent the rebuff administered to the government by the Oil Operators and may be counted upon to go the limit if the Oil Operators persist in their undemocratic and unpatriotic policy."

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, similar telegrams being sent to President Harding, Secretary of the Navy Denby, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover:

San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1921.

Under the caption of California plan, the United States Government built up splendid machinery for the conduct of industrial harmony and regulation in a great basic industry, namely, the oil industry of California. For a period of four years, this plan, under the supervision of government officials and the co-operation of some employers and all of the workers in the industry, has been operated with unqualified success; industrial harmony has prevailed. During this period of industrial harmony, the oil operators have made millions and the workers have had a fair standard of living. Industrial harmony, fairness and high class efficiency has so prominently projected under this plan that it has drawn universal comment and admiration and has caused immense satisfaction in the fifteen California communities in which oil is produced. These communities feel proud, because there has existed no industrial strife such as has torn and blighted other industrial communities of our country. Under this plan, so splendidly handled by a government department, the workers have learned a respect for government not hitherto existing. We were commencing to feel we were part of a legiti-

timate scheme of things and our leaders emphasized the fact of our responsibility to government in a decidedly patriotic way.

One of the features of this splendid plan is a yearly session of employers and employees called by the Department of Labor to consider a wage agreement based on the prevailing and pending economic situation. In accordance with the established precedent of four years, the government called such a session for August 1, all of the department preparation being made to this end, all of the workers' preparation formulated for debate and consideration and apparently all of the operators busy with the same end in view. Then, like a bolt from a clear sky, comes a refusal on the part of the oil operators to meet either the government officials or the chosen representatives of the workers for the continuance of this splendid plan whereby industrial peace and harmony might be maintained. The public mind, as it relates to the industries of our nation, is impressed by the term chaos. The California plan, as operated by department officials, was the one bright spot and potentially it was a hope that the proof of its efficacy might soon be applied as successfully to other basic industries, the California plan being as far as is known the only genuine, practical and successful open shop agreement where no discrimination has existed against any worker on account of his union affiliations or non-affiliation. We, the oil workers of California, keenly appreciate the interest shown by the government in our economic welfare and as patriotic citizens, we feel that the callous indifference and actions of the California oil operators in refusing the request of our government department to continue this industrial plan is a rebuff to our government, which we will resent to the full capacity of our manhood just as we did the Kaiser and we ask each respective department of government to whom we address ourselves if the immediate future is not portentious with the possibility that these wealthy oil operators who are now flouting the government in its efforts towards industrial harmony and attempting to reduce us, the oil workers, to a phase of peonage, will shortly be asking us again, in the name of our country and flag, to be willing for the supreme sacrifice in the defense of their property against Asiatic and, very possibly, European enemies. In view of such a contingency, we request that you will do all in your power to have the oil operators of this state acquiesce in the request of your department to sit in session with representatives of the government and the workers and arrange as hitherto details for the continuance of industrial harmony and peace, to the end that the best interest of our California communities and the interests of our great and essential Pacific fleet may not be placed in jeopardy. We would further ask that you use your influence to have an investigation into the conduct and operation of the representatives of some of the operating companies of this state, who are attempting to bring disrepute upon our motives and by misrepresentation through hirelings are attempting to bring

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about industrial revolt and unrest. We have the facts and personages at our disposal to conclusively prove our contention in these premises. We can prove to you in this particular that so-called respectables are outdoing their contentions as to the acts of the I. W. W.'s stopping at nothing and placing, by their nefarious propaganda, our government and its interests always in jeopardy. In conclusion, let us say we ask your assistance in behalf of twenty thousand oil workers and their families involving over fifty thousand souls whose one great need is the continuance of economic justice so splendidly worked out in a plan tried and tested over a period of four years. In the event that the oil operators persist in their refusal to meet in conference with the representatives of the Department of Labor and the representatives of the oil workers, we are authorized by the oil workers of this state to say that the oil industry will be shut down immediately after September 1. If the machinery of government is rendered inoperative by the continued refusal of the oil operators there appears no other course to take. We hope, therefore, that your influence and the influence of other government departments can be used with the oil operators to the end of averting such a regrettable calamity. The District Council of the oil workers consisting of representatives from every oil district in the state is now in session at the Clark Hotel, San Francisco, and in view of the tense situation existing respectfully asks your immediate consideration and an early reply.

W. J. YARROW,  
CHAS. E. DeLANCY,  
R. H. FRASER,  
J. F. OWENS,  
E. B. DANIEL, Secretary.  
Respectfully submitted,  
E. B. DANIEL, Secretary.

#### REACTION BLOCKED BY UNIONISTS.

The recently organized joint legislative committee, under the direction and leadership of President Gompers, has shown its value thus far in three important cases, where the resources of labor were concentrated against reactionary proposals in congress.

The first bill provides for the abolishment of preliminary hearings in extradition, permitting accused persons to be spirited away without opportunity to safeguard their rights in the place of their domicile. The second is house joint resolution 171, permitting the importation of Chinese coolies in bond into Hawaii, breaking down the principle of Asiatic exclusion. The third is taxation legislation which would permit the nation's war-made millionaires to escape tax free with their booty and shift the burden on consumers.

At the initial meeting of the joint legislative committee, called by President Gompers, 27 representatives were enrolled, representing the A. F. of L. and various international and subordinate bodies. President Gompers was elected chairman of the joint committee, with William C. Roberts of the A. F. of L. legislative committee as secretary.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together trade union legislative representatives, stationed in the nation's capital either permanently or temporarily, so that their activities will be co-ordinated. This permits labor to center all of its forces upon any given proposition. In addition it serves as a channel through which there may be a constant flow of information concerning legislation, as each representative reports at once any situation needing attention. This is communicated to all representatives, and when necessary special meetings will be called.

Constant inter-communication is maintained through the office of the secretary, with regular reports made by mail and emergency notices transmitted by telephone.

#### ORPHEUM.

Direct from triumphs in the picture making field, come Louise Dresser and Jack Gardner, two stars who are known in practically every phase of theatrical work; for their fame is equal in vaudeville and musical comedy as in the films. For more than a year they have worked continuously in movies, but commencing next Sunday they return to vaudeville with San Francisco as the favorite city to make their first appearance at the Orpheum.

Film fans the world over know Louise Dresser as a statuesque blonde of fine appearance and magnetic personality. Jack Gardner is synonymous with difficult exploits and western bits of heroism on the screen. Their vaudeville offering will consist of a group of songs especially written for their rendition.

A golf game on the stage, with shots made by an expert pro who negotiated the Los Angeles Country Club 18-hole course recently in 69, is the promise of Ed Flanagan and Alex Morrison, the latter being the holder of the enviable score which is two under par. Morrison gives Flanagan, another accomplished golfer, a humorous yet instructive lesson in the noble game—hence their act is called "A Lesson in Golf." Flanagan formerly was of Flanagan and Edwards, creators of "The Hall Room Boys" comedies in motion pictures.

Samsted and Marion, one of vaudeville's cleverest duos, are announced as one of the next week's attractions. Thoroughly agreeable entertainment of particularly a vaudeville type is one of the assurances which always precedes the coming of this team.

Jean Barrios, a recent vaudeville acquisition, will appear in an original offering entitled, "Song Impressions," which has scored a tremendous hit in the theatres of the Orpheum Circuit in which it has been already presented.

Vera Berliner, with many years of study under the most brilliant European masters, is to present her bright yet soulful music. Without confining her program to classical music, she renders a selection of numbers which appeals to all and is enhanced by her grace, vivacity and youthful enthusiasm.

Other acts of far-reaching import will be Ona Munson in her "Manly Revue," Jean Adair and Co., in "Any Home," and Billy Frawley and Edna Louise in "It's All a Fake."

#### COULD CUT PRICES IN TWO.

The average large confectionery store could cut prices squarely in two and still make a substantial profit, said O. E. Fischer, official of the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association, at the convention of that organization.

The salesmen are affected by high prices, and are protesting against the profiteers. "Their merciless and selfish gouging has been permitted long enough," said Fischer. "If they expect to sell goods, they must check their greed and content themselves with reasonable profit."

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## THE RAILROADS.

By Charles M. Kelley.

The most objectionable feature of the administration's program for the railroads is its hypocrisy. It attempts to make the people believe that it is one thing, while it is another and a very different proposition.

From the beginning a deliberate attempt is being made to keep from the public the facts concerning the President's plan for the relief of the railroads. It happens to be the President's plan simply because he has officially fathered it. As a matter of fact, it is no more his plan than it is the plan of a million others. It was formulated in Wall street, it was put before the people in propaganda that must have cost the roads a pretty penny, and it was sprung at what was deemed to be the proper moment. But it was not received with open arms. It fell as flat as the proverbial pancake, and it can be put through Congress only under the whip and spur of the administration.

When Mr. Harding declared in his message to Congress that he was presenting a scheme by which the railroads could secure \$500,000,000 with no "added expense, no added liability, no added tax burden," to the government, he indulged in an amazing misstatement of fact.

The facts point to just the opposite conclusion. The railroads owe the government more than a billion dollars on account of capital expenditures made by the government for the benefit of the railroads during the period of the war. The railroads have put up security to insure the repayment of about \$300,000,000 of this sum. That leaves the roads owing the government \$700,000,000 which is not secured.

It is proposed that the railroads shall deposit with the federal railroad administration securities to protect this indebtedness. The President advises Congress to authorize the War Finance Corporation to purchase \$500,000,000 of these securities from the railroad administration. This would enable the railroad administration to pay that sum for the railroads in settlement of what the government owes the roads because of so-called "under maintenance" during the war.

The war finance corporation is a part of the government. To secure money with which to purchase railroad securities it must dispose of its own securities. That increases the national debt. The President cannot make it appear otherwise. When he declared that there would be no "additional liability" he spoke without knowledge of the facts or he deliberately misstated them. Everybody is free to draw his own conclusions.

The government is going into this deal with full appreciation of its fraud upon the public. It dare not meet the issue fairly and squarely. It camouflages, it sidesteps, it dissembles, it lies. It is perhaps the most shameful exhibition of hypocrisy that has been witnessed in many a year.

The administration, or the interests that rule it, have the power to put this deal through. The program is to give it precedence over legislation that might conceivably be in the general public interest. The whole power of government is to be exerted to get to the railroads half a billion dollars, which in turn is to go to bankers, gamblers and speculators, to dividends and to other purposes that are helpful only to very special and exceedingly small groups.

The public may as well reconcile itself to the situation, for there is no help for it. It should be prepared for this and many similar transactions. To say that the interests of the whole public are getting the least attention at Washington would be a gross exaggeration. Normalcy means a return to the good old days when special and crooked interests got exactly what they de-

manded, without question, without delay and without any regard for what the public may think about it. The public may be damned for all Congress cares or the administration or anybody else here in authority cares.

The only consideration that the average man gets out of the affair is that the railroad problem is not settled—not by a long shot. These five hundred millions will go as have gone other thousands of millions that have been diverted from the public treasury into the coffers of the bankers. It will permit the railroads to resume for a time the riotous, wasteful and criminal methods that were in order during the period of government guaranty, but the sum, large as it is, won't go far in meeting the demands of the greedy interests that are smacking their lips in prospect of enriching themselves at the cost of the people.

The railroads will never repay their loans, and it never was intended that they should. The game is to get as much as they can, keep all they get, and delay the final and logical solution of this whole question—government ownership—as long as possible.

How any sane man can support and defend private management in the light of recent developments, is incomprehensible. Surely, the effect of propaganda must soon wear off, and then the American people will awaken with the cracking head and the dark brown taste of the day after. And they will be in a pesky, cantankerous mood, that will no longer tolerate the things that are now being done by politicians wholly unconscious that there must inevitably be a day of reckoning.

The Japanese government has passed a regulation prohibiting night work for all female workers under 14 years of age in the employ of the Tokyo Central Telephone Bureau. This new regulation will effect more than 400 children. It is expected that similar improvements will be introduced in all government telephone bureaus throughout Japan.

The fellow who tries to make a hit often gets hit.

## USE SOLDIERS IN STRIKE.

According to Troy, N. Y., Labor Journal, Colonel Gillett, ranking officer of the 105th regiment, and paid attorney for the International Paper Company, is attempting to use the national guard headquarters to enlist men to work in the paper mills as strikebreakers for the company that employs him.

"Has Major General Lester given the colonel permission to use the army and some of its supplies to crush union paper makers who are endeavoring to get a living wage?" asks the Labor Journal.

"Can it be possible that Colonel Gillett has the approval of his superior officers in using state property for a private corporation? To say he has not done this would be telling an absolute falsehood. There are any number of young men who have accused some of the guard officers of employing them under false pretenses."

## AVERAGE WAGE IS \$25.71.

The average weekly earnings of employees in the manufacturing industries of New York state during June was \$25.71, according to the state department of labor. This average is \$3.22, or 11 per cent, less than the record average of last October when "high" wages paid skilled workers averaged but \$28.93.

The June average weekly earnings in New York city was \$27.22 and for the remainder of the state \$24.62.

Compared with a year ago the drop in the average weekly earnings in the factories of the state amounts to \$3.06. The department's June report is based on returns from 1,648 representative factories throughout the state employing 450,000 workers and having a weekly pay roll of more than \$11,500,000.

It is stated that some of the heaviest reductions were outside of New York city.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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**DEPARTMENT BEING DEFLATED.**

Effectiveness of the United States Department of Labor is gradually being "deflated." Secretary Davis announces that the conciliation division is being badly crippled, because of the small appropriation made by Congress and the Secretary's unwillingness to create a deficiency. Already eighteen conciliators have either been placed on an indefinite furlough or permanently retired. In lieu of this service Secretary Davis says several of his personal friends are furnishing him with reports on industrial situations in various cities, free of cost to the government. This method of handling the situation is manifestly inadequate.

The appropriation made to the conciliation division for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is \$100,000, and one-twelfth of this amount is being expended each month. This doesn't go very far in government adjustment of industrial ills. Hitherto the appropriation has been \$200,000 a year.

Former Secretary W. B. Wilson said this was one of the most important divisions of the department, and that it had been of inestimable benefit to both employers and employees in settling industrial controversies.

Hugh L. Kirwin, director of the conciliation division, states that he now has only fifteen men to cover the entire country, and that even this small force will have to be reduced unless additional appropriation is made by Congress.

"We cannot, of course, handle anything like the number of controversies that we have in the past," said Kirwin. "Besides, the cases now coming before the department are more obstinate and require longer time."

"Employees are resisting wage cuts, and in many instances the employers don't seem to care whether they operate their plants or not."

"This isn't helping the industrial situation, but so long as Congress refuses to appropriate sufficient money to keep conciliators in the field we will simply have to do the best we can under the circumstances."

**BOILERMAKERS.**

The Boilermakers' Union at its meeting in the Labor Temple last night took its president to task for affiliating himself with the group agitating for the general strike in spite of the fact that the organization had gone on record in opposition to such a strike. Business Agent M. J. McGuire says the union emphatically indicated by its action that no officer will be permitted to run counter to the determination of the body and continue in office. Lynch, he says, has been acting contrary to the principles for which the organization stands for some time, and his latest action brought the situation to a climax.

**WILL FRENCH HONORED.**

Will J. French, head of the State Industrial Accident Commission and a member of the Typographical Union, has advised the Labor Day Committee that he feels honored in being asked to serve as a member of the Honorary Labor Day Committee, the other members of which are: Mayor James Rolph, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Ralph P. Merritt, Paul Sinsheimer, Supervisor Ralph McLellan, Bishop William Ford Nichols, Rabbi Jacob Nieto, Andrew J. Gallagher, Walter Macarthur, Major Loring Pickering.

**STEEL WORKERS.**

The Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union is negotiating a renewal of its wage scale and working agreement with employers. Most of the members of this union, which has a membership of approximately 400, are employed by the Pacific Coast Steel Company in its plant at South San Francisco.

**BRITISH UNIONISTS TO MEET.**

The annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress will be held in Cardiff, commencing September 5th. Resolutions presented refer to the functioning of the triple alliance of miners, railway men and dockers; the repeal of the Emergency Powers Act, a war measure which unionists claim is being used against strikers, and a plan for the congress to take over all trade union colleges. It is also proposed that the congress, through all trade union channels, shall immediately link up with all co-operative societies for the purpose of feeding workers during strike periods. This resolution will have many friends, especially among the miners, because of their favorable experience with the co-ops. during their recent strike.

**GOLD STANDARD WOBBLY.**

The gold standard as a basis for money is wobbly, according to Dr. R. Estcourt, writing in the Annalist, a financial publication.

For many years the gold standard was supposed to be as fixed as the solar system, and patriots have "fit, bled and died" for this belief, only to be now told that this standard is a fiction and that numerous little nations in Europe have no gold and no interest in gold, and that "they can realize that a gold standard would increase their burdens by making it needful to acquire a supply of the metal at present prices in terms of their individual currencies. This would be good business for those who have gold to sell."

It is stated that 50 per cent of the gold in circulation is owned by the United States and that Great Britain and Japan are the only other powers that have gold.

"Thus, this country, the British empire and Japan have a trade interest in the resumption of specie payments. Most others have a trade interest opposed to such resumption," it is stated.

"It is daily becoming more obvious that a return to the gold basis is quite impossible with the present political map of Europe. Either that must be changed or the gold standard must be superseded. The gold standard to which we have been accustomed is a fiction. The standard as generally understood has long since disappeared, but gold remains the measure of value. That measure, however, will have to be abandoned in favor of some commodity that is present in all countries if we are to recognize the existing political divisions of Europe. Without extensive federation a gold basis is impossible outside a few countries possessing gold."

Dr. Estcourt takes occasion to hand this jab to the sales tax theory:

"The French government has levied a sales tax which yields only about one-third of its estimate, so great has been its interference with business."

As a special inducement to kick the bucket, we find Yonkers undertakers advertising "Lady Embalmer."—Buffalo Express.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921.

These are times when it behooves trade unionists to keep a weather eye out for detectives in their unions. It is known that for some time detective agencies have been making especially strenuous endeavors to get operatives in the different unions, and it is always the mission of these scoundrels to stir up as much trouble as possible. Beware of the boasting militant who is ready to plunge headlong into all sorts of trouble. He may be a fool and he may be a detective earning his slimy pay.

When the maritime strike was declared off the manager of a steamship company proceeded at once to get back his old force and said: "I am glad to get the old men back on the job. It will relieve me and other officials of the company of a world of work and worry. The incompetent non-unions did more than \$20,000 worth of damage to one ship and lesser amounts to a number of others." This is not an unusual expression on the part of men who have gone through strikes because the truth is that the competent men are all union men. The incompetents are not because they are not able to hold up their end and must seek places and conditions where incapacity will be tolerated. These facts cannot be successfully contradicted.

One of the Soviet chiefs, Boukharin, on June 3, 1921, addressed the delegates to the Third Congress of the Communist International, as follows: "Russian experience has taught us that our previous conception of the social revolution was somewhat childish. We imagined that all we had to do was to take over the reigns of government, and we would at once become masters of the economic machinery, by getting rid of the bourgeoisie. But we found that social reorganization takes a long time. First of all we must reorganize production. That is not a battle in the streets. It is an affair of the workshop. To make the revolution victorious, we were forced to break the bonds of industrial discipline; but the breaking of the bonds of discipline meant the immediate stoppage of production. That is the price we pay for the revolution." Here Boukharin stopped, but the price Russia pays for the revolution has not yet been measured; she is still paying, and the price evidently is ruining her, for until production has returned at least to its former volume, Russia keeps on paying, according to the admission of the Soviet orator.

# The American Plan

Some of the employers in this locality deserve credit for not attempting to hide their light under a bushel by attempting to convey the impression that the so-called "American Plan" means the open shop. They have been so frank in their declarations that everybody here understands that the plan means just one thing—the non-union shop, the shop in which union men are not permitted to work, but as a union-smasher cannot get along without the use of falsehood or camouflage, he cloaks himself in the livery of patriotism and calls his plan "American." His definition of being an American is, of course, to arrogate to himself all rights and privileges and concede none to the workers. He would have the worker unorganized and unequipped to defend himself. And while the toilers in this condition would be incapable of doing the patriotic employers any harm whatever, still he asserts that out of the goodness of his unselfish heart he will deal fairly with them.

Of course such employers have their own conceptions of what fairness is. One manifestation of what they mean by fairness is to be found in the steel industry where labor is unorganized and where the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week are still maintained and where the pay is so low and the conditions of work so terrible that the unfortunate employees feel that they have been deserted and neglected by both God and man. And yet these employers have the brazen effrontery, the sneering contempt for the intelligence of the people, and the confidence that springs from the depths of their own ignorance, to attempt to palm off such a plan as American. If that plan typifies Americanism, then America will have none of it. If such men are to control the industries of this country, then there is need for a new Declaration of Independence reciting the grievances of American labor against King Capital and asserting the determination of the toiling millions to be done with such autocratic methods, to wipe out a system so out of harmony with present-day intelligence, to banish forever the rule of the few over the many in every walk of life in this country of ours.

It is rather astonishing in this twentieth century that anyone would dare to announce the inauguration of policies based upon the premise that equal rights are not to be guaranteed to all alike, but that special privileges are to be accorded to capital invested in industry which are to be denied to the human beings who perform the industrial service. And that is precisely what is meant by the declarations of open-shop advocates today. They mean that while they shall continue to organize and act as a unit the workers must not organize and must deal with their employers as individuals. The individual who promulgates such a doctrine is far from an American and totally unworthy of toleration on the part of real Americans.

While it is altogether probable that some of the autocratic numskulls who are just now so loudly boasting of their determination to put such a system into operation in American industry actually are simple enough to believe in the possibility of success in the undertaking, nothing is surer than that they will fail in their shameful and contemptible designs.

Millions of American workers have had practical demonstration of the efficacy of organization as an instrument for maintaining their interests, self-respect and independence, and he is, indeed, a fool who contemplates their peaceable submission to this brazen brand of tyranny simply because it is labeled American. The workers may here and there be compelled to yield temporarily, but they will be up and fighting again in a short time and continue to fight until their efforts are crowned with success. This is the way of American labor as its history clearly demonstrates and as a final proposition there will be no profit in such a fight for the employer.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In an address in Newark, N. J., James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, described the so-called "American plan" as a method whereby "the plan is in the shop but the Americanism is on the outside."

According to a writer in the New York World, employers in this country are organizing to establish gigantic systems of insurance against strikes. "Most strikes," he says, "are called for the primary purpose of injuring an employer financially. Consequently, it is believed that knowledge on the part of the workers that the employer is insured against such injury will automatically have the effect of preventing most strikes." If the analysis were correct, the remedy suggested probably would prove effective. But the analysis and reasoning are absolutely fallacious. There never was a strike undertaken by the workers but what their primary purpose was to benefit themselves; and no amount of strike insurance will prevent strikes. It will only add to the cost of operating industry. And it is an economic question, whether it is not more profitable all around to spend the money devoted to paying premiums for strike insurance to make the conditions of the workers more satisfactory, instead of maintaining expensive insurance companies, who will be the only permanent beneficiaries of such system. After all, strike insurance is but another means proposed to destroy trade unionism. It means preparation for industrial war in times of industrial peace, it is like building a big navy or drilling a big army in times of peace. They are simply instruments for future war.

While alleged friends and frank opponents of organized labor bemoan that "trade unionists are only interested in hours and wages," these workers struggle on for American ideals, with their critics silent in times of great test. Labor's present fight against the importation of Chinese coolies to Hawaii, thereby destroying the principle of Chinese exclusion, interests no critic of organized workers. Every affiliate of the A. F. of L., especially in the Pacific and inter-mountain states, has been warned of this menace, and protests are pouring into the halls of congress. If the public were acquainted with this proposal, what it means to our country, and the single-handed fight labor is making, the objectors would storm the capitol. But the resolution is given the "silent treatment" by forces that hope they may win by stealth and intensify the Oriental question, now so acute in the west. The proposal is the most brazen yet suggested by reaction, drunk with war profits and flushed with a political victory. It shows to what lengths plutocracy would go but for an alert and aggressive trade union movement. The oozy, sentimental, so-called "liberal," the muddled doctrinaire, the popularizer with his rose-water theories, the writer of giddy labor programs, the denunciator of trade unionism—all are silent as big business attempts to insert in the Chinese exclusion act the thin edge of a wedge that would permit hordes of coolies to sweep, like locusts, across the Pacific and inter-mountain states. Every right-thinking citizen should join with labor in this fight. Every senator and congressman should hear from "back home" in language that is easily understood. Let the country accept this challenge to chinify America. Don't trust reaction, its newspapers or political agents who would sneak this legislation through congress under the plea that there is a "labor scarcity" in Hawaii. Forty years ago labor insisted: "The Chinese must go." Today let Washington hear the country-wide roar: "The Chinese must not come."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Axel, a Swede in an outfit at Fort Jay, woke up one morning with a desire to loaf. He got put on sick-call, thinking it was worth trying, anyway. At the dispensary the doc looked him over, felt his pulse, and took his temperature. Then he said:

"I can't find anything wrong with you."

No answer.

"See here, what's wrong with you anyway?"

"Doc," replied Axel. "That bane your yob."

—The American Legion Weekly.

The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discussed the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."—Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).

"I haven't any sympathy for the man who beats his wife," said a passenger in the smoker of the 5:15.

"Well," said another, a timid, undersized fellow, "a man who can beat up his wife doesn't need any sympathy."

"What is sadder than a man who loses his last friend?"

"A man who works for his board and loses his appetite."—Stanford Chaparral.

"I'd like to take a Turkish bath but I haven't the price."

"Don't spend your money. Just step into this phone booth and wait until Central gets your number."—The American Legion Weekly.

If flies are flies because they fly,

And fleas are fleas because they flee,

Then bees are bees because they be.

—Yale Record.

"If you want to be really popular with men," says Mr. Arthur Penderyn, "become a widow." This, of course, may be all right, but few husbands can really learn to love a wife who makes a practice of this sort of thing.—Punch (London).

A small boy was scrubbing the front porch of his house the other day when a lady called.

"Is your mother in?" she inquired.

"Do you think I'd be scrubbing the porch if she wasn't?" was the rather curt reply.—O. E. R. Bulletin.

Lady—Aren't you ashamed to beg? You are so ragged that I am ashamed of you myself.

Hobo—Yes, it is kind of a reflection on the generosity of the neighborhood, mum.—The American Legion Weekly.

When a girl begins calling you by your first name, watch out, boy! She likes your last one.—Judge.

"Didn't the bride look stunning?"

"And didn't the groom look stunned?"—Judge.

Father—You ought to go to work now; you have reached your majority.

Grad.—Yes; but mine isn't a working majority.—Cornell Widow.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## TO THE STRUGGLE.

We cannot break our chains with weak desire,  
With whines and tears and supplicating cries:  
'Tis not by crawling meekly in the mire  
The free-winged eagle mounts into the skies.

The gladiator, victor in the fight,  
On whom the hard-contested laurels fall,  
Goes not to the arena pale with fright,  
But steps forth fearlessly, defying all.

For victory is a woman, sweet and fair;  
Her kiss is won by him who battles best—  
The virile rebel, unafraid to bare,  
Before the greatest odds, his noble breast.

He only can be free who boldly fights,  
And, foot by foot, takes each embattled hill—  
Who visions Freedom in the 'ternal heights,  
And struggles on, with firm, unshaken will.

So stand erect, and scorn to be a slave;  
Cast far from you your old humility.  
Shatter your chains, give battle bold and brave,  
For your own birthright—Land and Liberty!

—Enrique Flores Magon.

Translated from the Spanish by Ralph Chaplin.

## CHANGES PRICES OF FOOD.

The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in July, in 10 principal cities of the United States.

During the month from June 15 to July 15, 1921, there was an increase in all but one of these cities. In Detroit, there was an increase of 7 per cent; in Peoria and Providence, 5 per cent; in Manchester and New Haven, 4 per cent; in Mobile and Savannah, 3 per cent; and in Atlanta and Richmond, 1 per cent. In Little Rock there was a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

For the year period, July 15, 1920, to July 15, 1921, there was a decrease of 30 per cent in Providence and Richmond; 31 per cent in Little Rock; 32 per cent in Savannah; 33 per cent in Atlanta and New Haven; 34 per cent in Manchester and Peoria; and 35 per cent in Detroit and Mobile.

As compared with July 15, 1913, the retail cost of food on July 15, 1921, showed an increase of 42 per cent in Little Rock; 45 per cent in Atlanta; 46 per cent in New Haven; 51 per cent in Manchester; 55 per cent in Detroit; 56 per cent in Richmond; and 57 per cent in Providence. Prices were not obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from Mobile, Peoria or Savannah in 1913, hence no comparison for the eight-year period can be given for these three cities.

## FIGHTING CONVICT LABOR.

Washington, Aug. 6.—"Permit me to impress upon you the necessity for greater activity against the convict contract labor system," says President Gompers, in a letter to the executives of national and international unions on a resolution passed by the last American Federation of Labor convention which approves the national and state fights against the vicious prison contract system.

President Gompers calls attention to a bill introduced in congress which would place the products of prison labor in one state and shipped into another state under the jurisdiction of the convict labor laws of the latter state.

"Although the present congress is hostile to labor, every effort will be made to secure the passage of this bill," says President Gompers.

A train of thought is often wrecked at the switch of spoken words.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The August meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society will be held next Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Room 702, Underwood Building, 525 Market street. An election of secretary of the society to succeed Claude K. Couse will be held, Mr. Couse having tendered his resignation and left the city. Other business sufficiently important to demand the attendance of every member of the society will come before the meeting.

Will J. French, member of the Industrial Accident Commission of California and of the local Typographical Union, was the winner of the \$100 offered by the Examiner for the best answer to the query put by William Randolph Hearst, "What Has Prohibition Actually Accomplished to Date?" More than 500 replies were made to the question propounded by Mr. Hearst, but, according to the judges of the contest, Mr. French's letter was the one that contained the clearest and most effective answer. It was also the briefest, containing only 136 words. Mr. French's letter is quoted herewith in full:

"Editor the Examiner—Sir: Prohibition has accomplished many benefits, but these three are prominent:

"1—Has divorced the liquor traffic from its former semi-legal position as a licensed business in which each citizen was a participant through federal and state revenue systems, which meant that the crime and social and economic losses caused by intoxicating liquor were involved in a partnership with all the people.

"2—Abolished the saloon and thus removed a source of iniquity and the most stalwart opponent of civic and political righteousness in the United States.

"3—Has given children a better chance for the future; has thrown protection around girlhood; has afforded mothers a security heretofore unknown; has enriched the American home, and justifies itself for these reasons alone, for they are superior to specious cries about personal liberty or opposition based upon appetite or profit."

Personals from the Chronicle Chapel: W. M. Davy, who has been off on a fishing and camping tour for the last four weeks, is expected to return next Monday. Guy Swan has been away from the usual scene of his daily activities for some time and is reported to be hitting the high spots in the Sierra Mountains. Smiling Fred Wilson of the adroom has resumed his essential duties looking brown as an autumn leaf, the result of three weeks' absorption of country air. Ashton A. Wells is putting in his annual rest period at a famous California springs resort. C. M. Williams has taken up the indoor sport of painting word pictures for the benefit of his fellow workers. He gathered material for his many subjects while rambling over this glorious commonwealth in his "twin-twelve" recently. M. A. Blade is visiting

relatives in Sacramento. John C. Collins, master of the Chronicle's troop of Boy Scouts, dropped the period and quaded out his vacation last week, and has resumed his official position of pacemaker of the Chronicle keyboard artists.

The situation in the Seattle printing trades strike is reported to be satisfactory. Typographical Union No. 202 has been given authority by the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union to refuse to accept traveling cards.

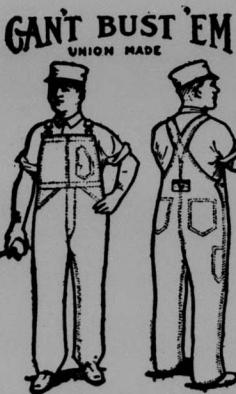
Charles E. Cantrell is acting as chairman of the Bulletin Chapel in the absence of Chairman J. J. O'Rourke, who is attending the Quebec convention of the I. T. U. this week as a delegate.

Clark B. Hicks, president of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, is "flivvering" through California on his annual vacation. President Hicks is taking a much needed rest and is not expected to return home until about the 15th of September.

Amateur photography has been adopted as a pastime by the "boys" in Duluth, Minn., where some of the poor, deluded American (?) planners imagine they have a chance of winning the little game they are playing with the printing craftsmen there. The striking "artists" take photographs of the non-union printers as they leave the shops, and say they have collected the raw material for a (rogues') "picture gallery." The twelfth week of the Duluth strike finds the lines of the fighting unionists unbroken, while the "rat" forces of the employers are sadly demoralized.

Arthur S. Howe of San Francisco, Charles A. Burton of Fort Worth, Frank J. Buhental of Utica, Luther O. German of Springfield, Ill., Frank A. Kelly of New York, Phil Mandre of Chattanooga and Alvin G. Slemmons of Terre Haute have been a group of busy gentlemen in Quebec the last two weeks. They compose the laws committee appointed by President McParland.

Suit has been filed in the Superior Court of Washington by W. H. Stivers, member of Seattle Typographical Union, against Colonel C. B. Blethen, editor and publisher of the Times; A. G. Bixby, business manager; George W. Jeffs, foreman of the composing room, and the Times Printing Company for the recovery of \$840.30, which was paid to Colonel Blethen by the members of the Seattle Union after the international had decreed that the discharge of Stivers was justifiable. Stivers was dismissed in October, 1919, for talking to a fellow employee during business hours, according to Foreman Jeffs. The members of the Times Chapel held a meeting and decided that the discharge of Stivers was not justified. He had done no harm, the complaint states. The case was appealed to the Seattle Typographical Union, which sustained the decision of the Times Chapel. Stivers reported for work in November, 1919, and was paid by the Times Company for his lost time, which amounted to \$848.30, but was refused employment. The matter was carried to the Albany convention of



**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
UNION MADE

Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-  
alls, in extra heavy blue  
denim or khaki; all sizes,  
34 to 48. Only.....\$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter  
Overalls—Made of heavy  
white duck with patent  
nail pouch. Pair ....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra  
Heavy Black Overalls,  
with or without bib. Only,  
per pair .....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks'  
and Bakers' Hickory  
Pants, pair .....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters'  
White Bib Overalls and  
Jumper — Special this  
week, per suit .....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White  
Waist Overalls. Per  
pair .....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made  
Extra Heavy Khaki Out-  
ing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50  
value. Special .....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki  
Flannel Shirts; all sizes;  
military collar. Special  
.....\$4.75

OUR STAMP INSURES:  
Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

### MEISTER & ADOU GOOD GOODS CHEAP

1256 Fillmore St.

1106 Market St.

2247 Mission St.

### Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen  
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-  
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

### FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

### JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the  
name of two individuals, for instance,  
man and wife, either of whom may deposit  
money for, or draw against the account.

### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

### Demand the Union Label

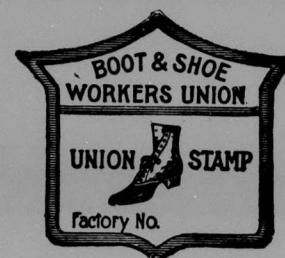


### ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union  
Stamp for use under our

### Voluntary Arbitration Contract



### OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

### Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

the International Typographical Union in 1920, where, in a fraudulent manner, the complaint states, it was decided that the Seattle Union must reimburse the Times Printing Company for the money paid to Stivers. The plaintiff asks that the Times Printing Company be forced to reimburse the local union.

Otis Whiting, San Jose Mercury machinist and deputy sheriff of Santa Clara County, paused a few hours in San Francisco yesterday on the last lap of his homeward journey from an extended outing.

News from the convention up to the time of the closing of the writing of "Topics" (Thursday noon) has been very meager. About the only information that has sifted through was that concerning the annual "test" vote on the question, "Shall the appeals committee be appointed by the president or elected by the convention?" The result of this vote showed the Administrationists to be in control of the convention, the ballot being 176 in favor of the appointment of the committee by the president to 106 against. According to press reports, there was a spirited debate on a proposition to reduce the expense account of the international organizers. The proposition, which was introduced by or at the request of President McParland, was defeated by a vote of 168 to 99. There was another proposal before the convention relative to the salary of the international first vice-president, but the press report of this measure was so garbled neither head nor tail could be gathered from it.

Teams representing Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Detroit and Cleveland opened the eleventh annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League on July 30 at Navin Field, Detroit.

Columbia Typographical Union has increased the salary of its secretary \$2 a day and the salary of the president from \$250 to \$400 a year. The union has created a new office, that of assistant secretary, the occupant of which will receive a salary of \$50 a week.

When President McParland assumed office last November he found our international representatives were charging \$17 a day for hotel and personal expenses. He sought and obtained a reduction to \$12, and suggests that \$10 would be ample. He himself manages to get along on \$8.

Charles Hertenstein, president of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 for the last thirteen years, has resigned that position. However, Mr. Hertenstein announces that he will continue his membership in the union and serve on the joint standing committee, which meets employing printers. Mr. Hertenstein has been chairman of the Efficiency Board of St. Louis, and is said to have been obliged to resign his union office in order to retain his city position. Percy Pepoon, a proof-reader on the *Globe-Democrat*, who has represented No. 8 in conventions of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis since 1890, was elected to succeed Mr. Hertenstein as the president of the St. Louis union.

John Henry Nash has returned from a three months' business and pleasure tour of Europe. He brought with him a comprehensive and varied collection of rare old books, which, with those already in his possession, he intends to use as the foundation for his printer's museum and library. Joe Fauntleroy, who has been looking after Mr. Nash's local interests during his sojourn abroad, is enjoying a vacation in the Feather River country.

About fifty of his friends and fellow workers on the Denver Rocky Mountain News assembled in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver recently at a farewell dinner in honor of Frank C. Farrar, who has resigned as managing editor of the News to join the editorial staff of the San Francisco Examiner. J. A. Stuart, editorial director of the

News and Times, presided as toastmaster at the banquet, and speeches were made by several of Mr. Farrar's associates who have worked with him in Denver for many years. A souvenir in the form of a miniature edition of the Rocky Mountain News announcing Mr. Farrar's departure and extending him the well wishes of his fellow newspapermen was presented to each guest. Mr. Farrar will assume his new position immediately upon his arrival in San Francisco. He will be joined later by Mrs. Farrar.

#### ARIZONA REACTION IS BUSY.

The state constitution of Arizona is menaced by copper barons and other special interests who object to the initiative, referendum and recall and the direct primary. Numerous conferences have been held, it is claimed, by these interests to open a warfare against the constitution. Publicity has hampered their scheme, and rich rewards will be paid any one who can show the copper barons how to overthrow the organic act without stirring up a rumpus.

#### WILL FIGHT ALLEN'S LAW.

The Executive Board of the Kansas State Federation of Labor has started a publicity campaign to repeal Allen's "can't-strike" law. As an indication of the opposition to this law outside of organized labor, the unionists call attention to the signed statement of the jury that convicted President Howat for violating the law. The judge instructed the jury to find a verdict of guilty, which they did. Then the jurors make a public statement that they believed the industrial law was wrong. The jury was composed of ten farmers and two business men.

"We are convinced," the Federation officials say, "that if it is possible to win over to our way of thinking a jury of farmers and business men, it is possible to convince the farmers throughout the state that the industrial court law should be repealed. The Kansas State Federation of Labor in convention has twice condemned the court and pledged moral and financial support to the mine workers, who have stood the brunt of this battle. We must now do more effective work.

"Watch for the beginning of our campaign, which will start at once in the southeast and finally cover the entire state. When the crusaders reach your community, lend them every possible assistance in their effort to carry the truth to the people."

#### CIGAR STRIKE LOOMS.

Cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Florida, have arbitrarily cut wages 15 per cent for mold workers and 25 per cent for hand workers. Last year the bosses cut wages, and after a 10-months' strike these organized workers returned to the shops when employers pledged that there would be no more cuts. Now they claim this is necessary to regain markets that were lost because of the strike.

When the strike was on last year business men supported the manufacturers. A newspaper propaganda against "agitators" was conducted, under the title "Learn the Truth."

#### LESS MINERS KILLED.

The number of workers killed in and about the coal mines of this country in June, 1921, was 64 less than the number during the same period last year, reports the United States Bureau of Mines. This June, 155 were killed. The number of fatalities is not only reduced, but the fatality rate of coal mined is lowered. In June, 1921, the fatality rate was 3.68 per million tons mined, as compared with a rate of 4.22 for June a year ago.

During the first half of the present year 970 men were killed at coal mines, against 1093 during the first half of 1920, a decrease of 123, or about 11 per cent.

In a large park in one of the Eastern cities there are seats about the bandstand with this notice posted on them:

"The seats in the vicinity of the bandstand are for the use of ladies. Gentlemen should make use of them only after the former are seated."—The American Legion Weekly.

### ASK FOR RANKIN'S CANDIES At the Cigar Stand "GOBS" and "BARS"

A line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos that is not equalled anywhere else in the West for completeness and lowness of price. The specials below are only a few of the many.

Old Colony, 17c tins.....	10c
Central Union Plug Cut, 10c pkgs. 7c	
Broad Leaf Cigar Clippings, 10c	
pkg. ....	8c
Union Commander Plug Cut, 12	
oz. pkg. ....	49c
Dill's Best Slice Plug, 17c tins....	12c
"93" Cigar Cuttings, 10c size.....	8c
Leo Smoking Plug.....	34c
Royal and Pure Gold, 5c bags, 2 for 5c	
Relu Cigarettes, 20 in pkge.....	16c

WEINSTEIN COMPANY  
1041 Market Street San Francisco

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**M. ZEISS**  
HAVE YOU TRIED OUR SPECIAL LUNCHEON?  
FINEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY  
Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

**KEYSTONE CREAMERY**  
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
TRY US!  
2002 Mission St.  
Near 16th Street

2768 Mission St.  
Near 24th Street

**THE HUB SHOES**  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
3047 16th St.,  
Near Valencia

### GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust  
Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

**JULIUS S. GODEAU** Branches:  
41 Van Ness Ave., S. F. Oakland  
Telephone Market 711 Los Angeles  
Stockton  
Columbus Ave., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 5, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Steamfitters No. 590, T. A. Reardon, J. J. Kenny. Cracker Bakers, Oscar Lund, vice Fred Alpers. Postal Clerks, Alexander Duncan, vice Jos. Raymond. Delegates seated.

**Communications Filed**—From Barbers Union, inclosing donation for the publicity fund. From Cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, stating they have opened a union factory.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of the Sausage Makers' Union.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Mr. Paul Sinsheimer and the office of Mr. Ralph Merritt. From the following unions inclosing donations for the Labor Day Fund: From Upholsterers No. 1, Steam Fitters No. 590, Hatters, Metal Polishers, Water Workers, Blacksmiths, Firemen No. 86, and Bill Posters.

**Requests Complied With**—From Stereotypers Union, requesting information relative to the Emporium Fund. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the proceedings of the convention. From the A. F. of L., with reference to the union label, providing work for the unemployed and to the resolutions condemning the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc., as a "company union."

**Reports of Unions**—Garment Cutters No. 45 will parade on Labor Day. Molders will parade and will help defray expenses. Bottlers will parade. Draftsmen will parade. Janitors will parade and donate \$25 to the Labor Day Fund. Federal Employees will parade; will help defray expenses.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Communication from Printing Pressmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., asking Council to purchase tickets, was ordered filed. With reference to the controversy between the Proprietor of the Lotus Grill and the Culinary Workers, the matter was laid over one week. Report concurred in.

**Label Section**—Will have a float in the Labor Day Parade; extended an invitation to all unions to affiliate with the Section.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Brother Walter Yarrow, representative of the Oil Workers, who addressed the Council and explained the conditions under which the organization was brought about and requested the Council to assist in compelling the Oil Operators to meet with them and representatives of the Government.

Moved to instruct the Secretary to communicate with the President of the United States and the Department of Labor, to urge the Oil Operators to sit and confer with the Oil Workers' organization and representative of the Government. Carried.

**Receipts**—\$293.50. **Expenses**—\$205.70.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

N. B.—When making purchases demand the union label, card and button and ride on the Municipal Railway.

**Summerfield & Haines**

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

### Minutes of Meeting Held August 3, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Brundage with all officers but F. E. Lively, A. C. Sheahan and J. J. Grace.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Hoisting Engineers and Office Employees. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Label Department of the A. F. of L. received, noted and filed.

**Report of Unions**—Painters No. 19 report that the Building Trades will call a general strike tonight. Painters have voted for the general strike. Boxmakers report that they opposed the general strike, also will parade on Labor Day. Carpet Mechanics report that they oppose the general strike. Local donating \$100 a week to the men on strike. Cigarmakers report that they will take up the matter of the general strike at their meeting tomorrow night. Cigarmakers of Porta Rica and Key West are out on strike. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 report that the Splendid on Market street, Boos Bros., Clinton's, Sunset, White Lunch and Lotus restaurant on Market are unfair to the cooks' helpers. Glove-Workers report that business is slack. Ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Cooks No. 44 report that business is good. Ask a demand for the house card. Casket-Makers report that the California Casket and the San Francisco Casket Co. have stopped the use of their label. Grocery Clerks. Ask a demand for their monthly button. Cracker Bakers report that they have started an active campaign against the National Biscuit Co. Garment workers report that business is good; initiated 25 members. Retail Shoe Clerks report that Eisinger's on Market street signed up with the local. Walk-Over and Florsheim's are still unfair. Bill Posters report that the local voted to parade on Labor Day; also oppose the general strike. Tailors No. 80 report that they will not parade on Labor Day. Janitors report that they will hold a special meeting tomorrow night on the matter of parading on Labor Day. Retail Clerks report that they will parade on Labor Day. Agitation Committee reported that they are sending out a letter to the different locals.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that the secretary write a letter to the Bakers and the Bakery Wagon Drivers asking them to refrain from sticking stickers on the glass of the bulletin board and if they want space in the bulletin apply to the secretary of the section. Moved and seconded that the Agitation Committee meet to devise ways and means to agitate the label, card and button on Labor Day. Moved and seconded that the matter of the little cards be referred to the Agitation Committee. Moved and seconded that the subject of the delegates of the Cooks be referred to the Agitation Committee and brother to appear before the committee. Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to buy two suit cases from some fair leather factory with a card in the suit cases stating that they were made in a union shop under union condi-

tions. Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid. Bills—Hall rent \$8; W. H. Lane \$15.50; G. P. M. Bowns \$10; G. L. Howard \$100; dues \$36; Label Agent Fund \$12.96.

**Receipts** \$48.96. **Disbursements**—\$34.50.

Being no further business to come before the section we adjourned at 10:20 to meet again on August 17, 1921.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

"Watch the Bulletin Board in the lobby of the council."

Locals desiring space in the bulletin board, apply to the secretary of the section.

Fraternally submitted,

Wm. H. LANE, Secretary.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

**Exposition Auto Supply Co.**

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon

Cor, 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager

**UNION FLORIST**

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

## Furniture and Carpets Repriced Lower!

There has been a drastic reduction in the prices of Bed Room Furniture, Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, as well as on Carpets, Linoleum and Rugs. Come in and see the new values. They look like the old days before prices went high. Pre-war values in all departments.

Furnish a Home on Your Credit  
Your Word's Good

**M. Friedman & Co.**

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

Quality Home Outfits on Credit

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

### The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts. 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85

At the Clock That Chimes. Store open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays Included.

**Sorensen Co.**

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco  
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

**CONVENTION CALL.**

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1921.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to the action of the Executive Council, you are hereby advised that the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in the Labor Temple, San Jose, California, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, October 3, 1921, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i.e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken; provided, all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The Duplicate Credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

The principal steam railroad companies in California have made a special round trip rate from any point in California to San Jose and return at one and one-half fare; provided, at least 150 persons take advantage of the special round trip rate.

Following are the exact terms under which special rates may be obtained:

"One and one-half fare, subject to minimum attendance of 150 paying fare by rail on going trip of \$1.00 or more. The sale dates for tickets on going trip will be October 1st to 7th, inclusive, and for return trip October 4th to 10th, inclusive. The reduced fares will be available only for members of your organization and dependent members of their families."

"Passengers should buy one-way tickets on the going trip and ask for receipt certificates when purchasing such tickets. Then, if all requirements as to minimum attendance have been complied with, the one-half fare will be granted returning."

Please bear in mind that it is absolutely necessary to obtain a receipt certificate when purchasing the going tickets.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the office of the Secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservation should correspond with George Batchelor, Secretary, Central Labor Council, 72 North Second street, San Jose.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Hotel Montgomery.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

Earl F. Nelson, E. L. Bruck, R. W. Robinson, W. E. Bunker, George A. Dean, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert F. Murray, Fred D. Heckman, L. B. Leavitt, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins, Wm. J. McQuillan, Clarence A. Kelley, James Giambruno, Ival Whitney, Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL C. MURPHY,

President.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St., San Francisco.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of September, should be paid before September 23.

**IS BLUFF, NOT BRAINS.**

The alleged efficiency of "industrial captains" is more a matter of bluff than brains, says the New York World, which cruelly dispels one of the country's cherished fables.

"The tradition of American industrial efficiency staggers every other day or so under some unexpected blow," says this paper.

"Just at present the committee of the American engineering council on elimination of waste in industry reports that idle men and machinery in the metal trades are causing a loss in the neighborhood of a billion a year. The main causes of waste, in the opinion of the engineers, are faulty management and failure to find a working basis for dealing with labor. But hardly less important are limitations on output resulting from market conditions and the refusal to reduce prices to where they would become attractive.

"It is evident," the report reads, "that management of labor must be elevated to a higher plane. Because labor is the major factor in most if not all industries, it should be led by recognized intelligence rather than by radical agitators on the one hand or by stupid reactionaries on the other."

"Here undoubtedly, the engineers have put their finger on the cause of greatest loss and greatest friction. There has been in such organizations as the steel corporation a determined effort to control labor without understanding it. The policy has divided the men between the need of their jobs and the love of their freedom.

"In good times, when credit is easy and everybody buys, any industry looks efficient. In hard times we discover that the efficiency of manufacturers is more a matter of bluff than of brains."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

**WALTER N.**

**BRUNT**

PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

**Specialty Printing**

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand  
**766 MISSION STREET**  
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

**"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"**

*Everything for the Home*

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET

**SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS**

**Orpheum**  
SAM FRANCISCO  
IN VAUDEVILLE  
Orpheum Circuit

**2--BARGAINS--2**

MATINEES DAILY **25¢ & 50¢**

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

**EVERY NIGHT 500 RESERVED SEATS FOR 25¢**

AND THE SAME GREAT SHOWS

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

**Lundstrom**

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission

605 Kearny 26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

# Arrow Cigarettes

**20 for 15 Cents  
UNION MADE**

Manufactured by

**BOCH BROS.  
TOBACCO CO.**

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsok Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

### THE DES MOINES PREDICAMENT.

The car line troubles in the city of Des Moines has brought to mind to many of San Francisco's home-holders, the fact that our city had better conceive some plan whereby it can regulate its future transportation system. In Des Moines, the Federal Courts ordered the privately owned street railroad, which was in the hands of a receiver, sold at public auction and the road has stopped operations. The people of Des Moines are walking; so far as street car transportation is concerned. It is difficult to imagine the dire condition that exists and to estimate the loss the city is suffering. The citizens are put to an extra cost for the meager transportation they can find, and an extra burden will be placed upon the taxpayers in the endeavor to meet the emergency.

It should be kept clearly in mind that the cars, rails, ties, trolley poles and wires, power stations and cable houses, which are now being used by the privately owned companies in San Francisco, belong to and are the property of those companies. At the expiration of the franchises of those companies all of the above mentioned property of those companies must be bought at the companies' price, or new property be substituted at a still higher price. If new properties have to be substituted, a period of time would lapse during which by far the greater part of the city would be without transportation and many men would be thrown out of work. This would put San Francisco in even a worse predicament than Des Moines. Furthermore, the only method by which the people would be able to purchase all this vast property when the franchises have expired, would be by issuing bonds and increasing the taxes. The plan contemplated under Charter Amendment "30," which was passed by the people last November for the purchase of the privately owned roads provides for the payment out of their earnings without bonds or increased taxes, and particularly without hampering, retarding or stopping the business life of San Francisco as might be the case if the properties were not purchased before the expiration of the franchises. If this is not done, business ruin may be brought to thousands in this city. It is also natural to expect that these properties would be in a better condition while being operated by going concerns than they would be at the expiration of the franchises.

If San Francisco allows herself to get in the position of being without street car transportation at the expiration of the franchises, it will be in a worse condition than Des Moines is now in, and the taxpayers of San Francisco will have to pay millions of dollars for the rebuilding of a new transportation system.

It is the general belief of the citizens who are interested in the future of San Francisco, that, unless we make some satisfactory arrangements before the expiration of the franchises of the privately owned railroads, our city will suffer irreparably, and that our taxpayers will have to carry an awful load for many years to come.—San Francisco Development Association.

### COAL OWNERS BLUFF.

The wage reduction demand of coal owners in Pittsburg, Kansas, is a "bluff," and coal prices would not come down, even if the miners accept cuts, said Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers.

"It is not the miners' wages that is making coal expensive for the public," the trade unionist said. "That is apparent when it is observed that while the miner only gets \$1.25 a ton for digging coal, it sells for as high as \$10, \$12 and even \$15 a ton."

### WIRE MEN HOLD WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—Electrical workers employed on inside work have defeated a wage reduction and are again at work.



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**UNIVERSITY TO OPEN AUGUST 16.**

Registration of new undergraduates will be held at the University of California August 12 and 13. Former students will register August 15. Instruction for the fall semester is to commence Tuesday, August 16.

The Circular of Information concerning the academic departments of instruction at Berkeley has just been issued. It contains information relative to requirements for admission, curricula of the various schools, general regulations of the Faculties, living accommodations, opportunities for self-support, and expense of students. It will be sent upon the receipt of fifteen cents by the Mailing Division, President's Office, University of California.

At the recent congress of the International of Red Trade Unions, held at Moscow, a resolution was adopted which in effect subordinates the red trade unions affiliated with the Third International to the absolute direction of the Communist Party, the political branch of the communist organization. Among those who voted for and attached their signatures to said resolution were the two French delegates, Tomassi and Godonneche. Tomassi, who is the secretary of the central body of trade unions in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, was called to an account by the Executive Committee of that central body for having exceeded his instructions in voting for the resolution. As a consequence the resignation of Tomassi was demanded and his office declared vacant. Tomassi acknowledged his error and bowed to the decision of the central body which, though recently gone overwhelmingly radical, still refuses to accept the Russian dictatorship.

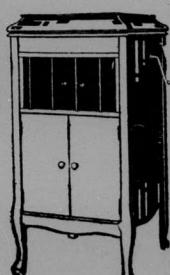
**SABOTAGE COTTON CROP.**

Low prices and no market compelled cotton and rice farmers to sabotage this year's crop. The Department of Agriculture says that a 15 per cent reduction in cotton acreage is rare, but this year the cotton acreage in the 10 leading cotton states was cut 10,194,000 acres, or 28 per cent. The rice acreage was cut 450,000 acres, or 39 per cent.

While these farmers are forced to slow down production, they can not dispose of last year's holdings, with people everywhere in sore need of cotton and rice, and farmers in need of other necessities.

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**LAW HAS LOST ITS TINSEL.**

The tinsel is rubbed off Allen's "can't-strike" law in Kansas, which is violated with impunity by employers. It is publicly charged that the packing house interests have Allen's kangaroo court "scared stiff" and that the court is split because of politics. The latter claim is supported by the chairman of the court, Judge Huggins, who states that his court must be free from politics, and that "if this cannot be done the law cannot succeed."

The court finds itself up against a stone wall in the case of the Wolff Packing Company, which discharged a foreman because he took a wage complaint to the court. An award was made in favor of the employees, which the company refused to recognize and discharged the man who was responsible for taking the case to the court. Later two men circulated petitions asking the court to reinstate the victimized worker, and they were discharged.

The attorney general is in possession of affidavits defending the workers, but nothing has been done, while officers of the company are credited with boasting that if they are crowded too far they will knock out the law.

Judge Huggins has split with Governor Allen, a fact that trade unionists show is not over principle, but rather a scrap between politicians. "Practical" politicians do not favor pushing the packers. They say that labor is against Allen, and if big business turns against him, his job of saving the world is at an end.

All of which shows that Allen and his wondrous law are on the defensive, and that both of them will in time be listed with other political freaks that attract public attention for the moment

**CAN'T CARE FOR CHILDREN.**

Conditions occasioning the removal of children from their homes and measures by which family care may be preserved are discussed in a report entitled "Children Deprived of Parental Care," issued by the Federal Children's Bureau.

This report presents the experiences of 513 children taken under care by Delaware agencies and institutions during a two-year period. At least one-half of these children had both parents living, and only 3 per cent were full orphans.

In one case out of every five delinquency on the part of parents or guardians was the cause of the child's removal. Inability of parents or guardians longer to care for the child occasioned the removal of almost one-fourth. Delinquency on the part of the child was given as the immediate cause for somewhat more than two-fifths of the removals. For 10 per cent of the children studied it appears that the developmental advantages of normal home life might have been preserved had financial assistance in the home been available.

Such measures as a state probation system, mothers' pensions and placing-out and boarding-out under probation supervision, are recommended as means for correcting in part the social wastage originating in child neglect.

**QUACKS BRING LAUGH.**

Governor Allen's industrial court announces that coal prices will be investigated, and the "Labor Bulletin," printed in Kansas City, Kan., advises readers to put in their winter supply of coal before prices are advanced. The industrial court, says this paper, has advanced the price of coal in Kansas, and this condition will continue "just as long as a patent medicine vender can get his audience to believe all he says about his dope."

**WILL FEED UNEMPLOYED.**

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor convention instructed its officers to arrange a conference with representatives of farmers' organizations friendly to organized labor to devise ways and means for the establishment of commissaries this winter to feed the unemployed.

**SPECIAL PRIVILEGE ESCAPES TAXATION**

Special privilege escapes taxation, declared Congressman Lampert, of Wisconsin, in a speech that bristled with statistics to prove that a tax on land values is necessary.

He showed that 25 cities in this country have land values estimated after deducting all improvements at more than \$19,000,000,000. This is a sum greater by \$400,000,000 than the value of all farms, including buildings and other improvements, in 34 states, which contain a total of 3,519,301 farms, or over one-half of all the farms in the United States.

"And bear in mind," said Mr. Lampert, "that the census figures for 1920 were gathered during the period of highest inflation, when the price of farm property was a great deal higher than it is today."

Standing timber, valued by the government eight years ago at \$6,000,000,000, exclusive of the land, exceeds by \$2,000,000,000 the value of all the big farms and ranches and their improvements in 11 mountain and Pacific states.

Franchises, pipe lines, stock yards, railroad rights of way, terminals of all kinds, government land grants and like monopolies and privileges have an estimated value of \$15,000,000,000, or more than the total value of all farm property in 22 states.

The value of the vast deposits of coal, oil, iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and mineral beds is estimated at \$75,000,000,000, or about \$7,000,000,000 more than the value of all farms, buildings and other improvements in every state in the union.

**MEXICO BARS CHINESE.**

Information has been conveyed to A. F. of L. headquarters to the effect that the Mexican government has forbidden immigration of Chinese. This action will make impossible the further smuggling of Chinese into the United States over the Mexican border. It is stated that the practice has been for Chinese to land in Lower California, and then, by smuggling processes, to cross the California border into the United States.

Mexico, it is stated, is making great efforts to bring foreign colonists to that country, but is determined that Chinese shall not enter.

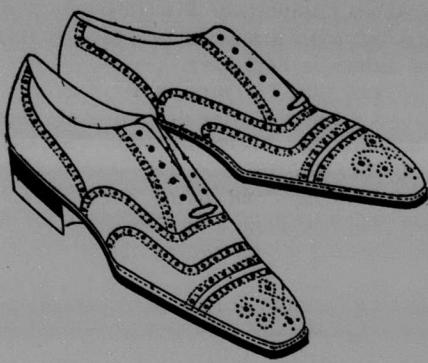
**OPPOSE TEXTILE WORKERS.**

North Carolina striking textile workers are the latest victims of the poison propaganda brigade. These workers are resisting wage cuts that reduce rates below pre-war standards.

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#### CRACKER BAKERS.

Cracker Bakers' Union has elected Oscar Lund a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

#### SAUSAGE MAKERS.

The Sausage Makers' Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement which has been submitted for the approval of the San Francisco Labor Council before being presented to employers.

#### LABEL SECTION.

The Label Section will have a union label float in the Labor Day parade. The organization is urging all unions to affiliate with the Label Section.

#### TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

The San Francisco Teachers' Federation, following the opening of the fall term of school, has resumed the holding of meetings every Thursday in the Labor Temple.

#### STEAM FITTERS No. 590.

Steam Fitters' Union No. 590 has elected T. A. Reardon and J. J. Kenny delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

#### URMY HOPEFUL.

William H. Urmy, United States Commission of Conciliation, is still hopeful of an amicable and early settlement of the building trades controversy which has been on in the bay district for the past three months. While Urmy is unable to state at this time what he is doing, he does say that he is working on a plan which he is confident will end the controversy at an early date.

#### LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Labor Day Committee of the Labor and Building Trades Councils will meet in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, tomorrow (Saturday) night, August 13th, at 8 o'clock. This will be an important meeting of the committee and all representatives of unions are urged to be in attendance in order to report what position the various organizations have taken with reference to a parade.

#### STAY AWAY FROM DETROIT.

This warning is not intended merely for the protection of Detroit trade unionists, but also for men and women of other unions who would come to this city only to be left stranded.

A new plan of attracting labor to Detroit, Michigan, is being developed by the employing interests of this city.

Instead of the usual advertisements in the "want ad" columns of the newspapers, the non-union interests are advertising for labor through the medium of glowing newspaper articles announcing full resumption of industry in Detroit. City authorities with the aid of the newspapers are now using the moving picture show houses to advertise municipal construction, such as sewers, water department operations, municipal street railway building, highways, bridges, etc., which is resulting in bringing a large number of workers to Detroit, entirely out of proportion to the needs, as there is a large surplus of labor looking for jobs at this time, some of whom have been out of employment six and seven months. Through the aid of expert photography some of the work shown in moving pictures is not being built at all.

The real facts are: Manufacturing concerns are working their employees short time with one-half their usual force or less. For instance, the Ford Motor Car Co., at its Highland Park plant, employs 10,000 men in place of the usual 25,000 or more. Some industries are now closed down for two months at least, under the pretense of taking inventory.

No additions to industrial plants will be erected now or for some time in the future. There are no new office buildings or department stores contracts being let. Materials are high—labor's wages are low—rents are high—families are doubling up—unemployment is on the increase. Reports have it that automobile factories will close down indefinitely about October for lack of orders.

These facts will stand investigation. Give this information as much publicity as possible in yours and other labor papers, and the daily newspapers of your city, if possible. Warn all labor to stay away from Detroit, especially building trades men.

Fraternally yours,  
DETROIT BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,  
Fred'k G. Palliaer, Secretary.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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